

Rain tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight; fresh south winds.

The Washington Times

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SUNDAY'S TIMES
THE BEST HOME PAPER.

NUMBER 3527.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

DRASTIC ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN SANTO DOMINGO

United States to Punish
Man Who Killed En-
gineer Johnson.

ACT WAS A BRUTAL ONE

Official Advice Received
Confirming Earlier Re-
port of Attack.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 6.—Drastic action is proposed by Commander Hollister, of the United States cruiser *Yankee*, to apprehend and punish the insurgent who shot and killed J. G. Johnson, the engineer of the launch of the *Yankee* on last Monday. Orders to this effect have been received from the Navy Department.

How Commander Hollister proposes to catch the guilty party is not known. Johnson was in his launch when shot. The firing came from across the river where the insurgents are entrenched. The insurgents are besieging the city, which is held by the Morales government. Under suggestions from United States Minister Powell, the cruisers *Yankee* and *Columbia* have moved up within range of the city.

Johnson was buried with military honors. A detachment of 100 men from the *Yankee* acted as a funeral escort to the cemetery, and Minister Powell and representatives from the various offices of the various governments were in attendance. Much sympathy is expressed for Johnson by the local populace.

Insurgents Pillaging.
The insurgents are continuing their pillaging tactics, and are devastating all property without regard to ownership. The farms of many Americans have been pillaged. There is much feeling against the United States by the insurgents.

There was considerable excitement at the Navy Department when the news was received from the commanding officer of the *Yankee*, confirming the killing by Santo Domingo insurgents on February 1, of second-class machinist John George Johnson.

Up to the present time no instructions have been sent by the Navy Department to the American naval officers at Santo Domingo. It is assumed that everything possible has been done by Minister Powell and the commanding officer of the *Yankee* to apprehend the murderers.

The Navy Department has issued the following bulletin concerning the killing of Machinist Johnson:
"A cable report has been received from Admiral W. S. Dwyer, commanding the *Yankee*, that the second-class machinist, John G. Johnson, has been shot and mortally wounded by a Santo Domingo insurgent."

This dispatch was sent from Guantanamo. The State Department has received the following dispatch from United States Minister Powell, at Santo Domingo:

"Santo Domingo, February 1. Insurgents fired deliberately on the launch from the *Yankee* today, killing J. G. Johnson, second-class machinist. The ball entered the forehead above the eye."

No Instructions Sent.

No instructions have been sent by the State Department to Santo Domingo concerning this episode. It is presumed that the officers of the *Yankee* have done all in their power to bring the murderers to justice, and he may have been punished before this time. The murder was the work of insurgents, consequently the Dominican government cannot be held responsible for it. The cruiser *Hartford* and the cruiser *Columbia* are in Dominican waters, and the State Department feels that all the naval protection possible is now afforded American interests in Santo Domingo. The *Yankee* is now the only one of the cruisers in Santo Domingo, but the other two are within easy reach.

John G. Johnson was a second-class machinist and enlisted in Boston on February 27, 1902. His father is G. A. Johnson of 62 George Street, Boston. The young machinist enlisted as a landsman for training and was advanced to second-class machinist on his excellent record. He would have been nineteen years old on February 22. He was a native of Sweden, but was a naturalized American citizen.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

While William Mitchell, a negro, was picking coal in the P. & O. Railroad yards yesterday, Joseph Suppel, a watchman, tried to arrest him. Wilson broke away and then began hurling bricks and lumps of coal at the watchman. In the Police Court today Judge Scott fined him \$5 or fifteen days in jail.

WEATHER REPORT.

Rain will be general tonight and tomorrow in the Atlantic States, while in the lower lake region and upper Ohio Valley there will be rain tonight, possibly changing to snow during tomorrow.

It will be warmer tonight in the Atlantic States and cold tomorrow in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the east Gulf States.

THE TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 46

12 noon 53

2 p. m. 52

Sun sets today 5:26 p. m.

Sun rises tomorrow 7:01 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

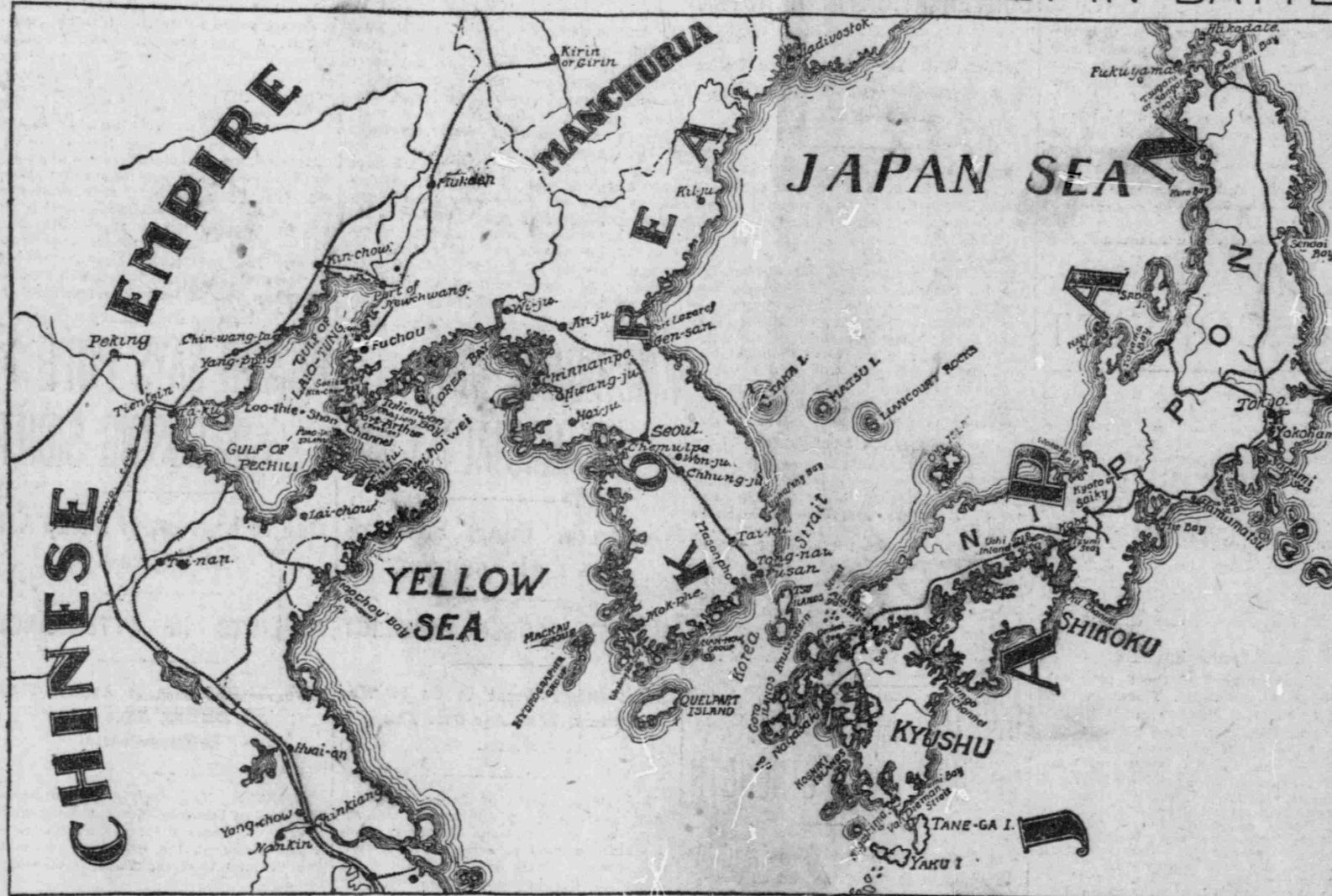
High tide today 11:53 a. m.

High tide tomorrow 12:16 a. m.

Low tide tomorrow 6:45 a. m.

Low tide tomorrow 7:23 p. m.

WHERE JAPAN AND RUSSIA MAY MEET IN BATTLE



Comparative Naval and Military Strength of the Two Powers Near Scene of Threatened Hostilities.

The total strength of the Russian army in Manchuria and along the line of the Siberian Railway from the western border of Siberia to the Manchurian line is said to be 147,473 men and 3,115 officers.

This statement is based on recent figures and is far below the estimates of most correspondents, who place the Russian strength at from one-fourth to one-half a million.

All this Russian strength is massed along the railway lines. Port Arthur, Dairen, and Vladivostok are filled with troops, and the guard at every station along the branches is heavy.

The Japanese naval strength is as follows: battleships, 7; armored cruisers,

5; protected cruisers, 16; unprotected cruisers, 8; coast defense vessels, 2; gunboats, 9; torpedo gun vessels, 2; torpedo boat destroyers, 12.

All military authorities regard the Yalu River as the center about which all land engagements must take place. The Russians are not known to have centered any forces there, and it is not believed by military experts that they will leave their centers of supplies along the railway until it becomes absolutely necessary to do so.

The theory is advanced by most naval experts that Russia will not engage in a sea fight until conflict cannot be avoided any longer, and engagements

on land are unlikely until Russia and Japan have met at sea and measured their naval strength.

It is generally accepted that Russia will hold its fleet together in some protected harbor and remain practically bottled in to avoid battle for the present.

When the Russian fleet left Port Arthur yesterday it was thought it was going to Vladivostok to enter the harbor, but the return of the fleet to Port Arthur gives credence to the report that Russia will go into Port Arthur with its fleet and remain wedged in the confined harbor there. The great fault with Port Arthur is that it has but one dock available for repairs.

MACHEN JURYMEN ASKED TO CONVICT

Peculiar Letters Puzzle
Government Attorneys.

A SENSATION MAY FOLLOW

"Who Would Be So Interested?" Is
Question Asked—Wynne Again
on Stand.

Sensational developments in the Machen trial are apt to occur at any moment as a result of letters which have been written to jurors asking them to convict, and a letter which has been written to John F. Kumler, attorney for the defense, warning him, it is said, that efforts were being made, in an indirect way, to influence the jury in favor of the prosecution.

The first intimation of the receipt of the letters was given yesterday, when two jurors told Justice Pritchard that communications favoring the government had been sent to them. On the whole, the alleged attempts to influence the jury are most remarkable and are entirely different from what might have been expected. A. W. Machen, George E. and Mrs. Lorenz, Juror B. and Samuel A. Groff are accused of conspiring to defraud the Government in the sale to the Postoffice Department of a large number of Groff letter box fasteners at an exorbitant rate while Machen was superintendent of free delivery.

What Is the Motive?
No one but the Government was defrauded, if fraud was committed, and there is no reason for any person to especially desire conviction except the postoffice officials who worked on the case, and who say they are convinced of the guilt of the parties. No private individual was hurt in the least by the alleged conspiracy, and while the inspectors are trying to obtain conviction, yet they are working on the matter in a purely professional capacity, and they have no reason to jeopardize their reputations and liberty by trying to influence the jury.

That letters have been written to two of the jurors asking them to convict and that Mr. Kumler has received a letter, signed with a fictitious name, warning him of efforts to prejudice the jury against the defense, is known. The mystery lies not only in the person of the writer but in the motives which would actuate a person in going to such extreme lengths in working for conviction.

An Amazing Feature.

Sentimental cranks who take rash measures are generally in favor of the defense, and the amazing part of the present case is that the letters are in favor of the prosecution. It is that feature which is causing the Government counsel to look upon the letters with suspicion.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Cannot Be Held Under The Present Smoke Law

Judge Kimball Rules That United States Officials Are Not Blamable—Construes Present Act.

"In passing a law making it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment for any agent, owner, tenant, or occupant of a building in the city of Washington to permit, cause, or allow dense volumes of thick black smoke to issue from the chimney thereof, I do not think Congress meant to bring under that law the chief clerks of government buildings, nor do I think that defendant can be held," said Judge Kimball, in the Police Court, today, in disposing of the case of violating the smoke law against Edward M. Dawson, chief clerk of the Interior Department, who was placed on trial and alleged to be responsible for the nuisance. The case was dismissed.

Prosecutor Pugh noted an exception to Judge Kimball's ruling, and announced his intention of taking the case to the Court of Appeals for the District.

Mr. Dawson was represented by Assistant District Attorneys Alexander Mullovy and Ralph Given, the prosecutors of the United States branch of the Police Court, who received instructions from the Attorney General to defend the chief clerk. The fact that smoke of an objectionable kind and quantity did come from the chimney in question was admitted.

Counsel for the defense confined their arguments to the point that Mr. Dawson merely acted in his official capacity, and the question which he had to meet was to heat the building and violate the smoke law, or leave the building cold and unlighted and not violate the law. Mr. Mullovy cited more than a dozen instances in which Government officials in the performance of their duties erred or violated a law and were not held responsible.

Those interests which were at one time seeking a local man who could safely be recommended for postmaster at the city postoffice have now decided that it will be impossible to do anything, and that Postmaster Merritt will succeed himself.

It was said this morning by one of the highest officials in the department, in the matter, and that many of its members conceded the appointment to Mr. Merritt.

Several influences have been at work to retain him, despite the opposition that arose after the various reports on the postoffice investigations. It is said now that had a strong candidate living in the District been ignored, he would have received the sanction of the President, and been given the position.

"Merritt is a good man," said The Times informant, "and though the President hesitated a little after the postoffice findings, there is no reason now why Merritt will not be reappointed. Men's League have allowed the Business Cure without objection. At all druggists, 25c. Adv."

SENT TO JAIL FOR BEGGING.

While Police Court Judge Scott was walking along Fifth Street northwest, near E Street, yesterday, Michael Cavanaugh approached him and solicited financial aid. A policeman witnessed the hold up and arrested Cavanaugh, charging him with vagrancy. Judge Kimball imposed a penalty of \$20 fine or sixty days in jail.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave. Adv.

HANNA'S ILLNESS NEARS A CRISIS

Patient's Temperature Is
Slightly Higher Today.

RESTED WELL LAST NIGHT

Dr. Rixey Has Charge of Sick Room
and Dr. Osler Returns to
Baltimore.

While the change in the condition of Senator Hanna last night and today was slight, that change was not for the better, the patient's temperature rising slightly. This, however, is by no means alarming, as the disease is thought to be nearing its crisis.

Senator Hanna's temperature will continue to rise until this crisis has passed. The element of uncertainty as to when the crisis is to be reached is due to the inability of the doctors to tell when the Senator was stricken with the disease. Mr. Hanna has been ill nearly three weeks, but whether he has been suffering from the fever all of that time or not the doctors cannot tell. The fever is supposed to reach its crisis in twenty-one days.

Senator Rested Well.

Only one bulletin had been issued by the doctors up to noon. This was brief, reading as follows:

"Senator Hanna rested well. Temperature, 101; pulse, 82."

The "rested well" relates to last night. The Senator slept fairly well, but he was under the influence of sedatives. In fact, he has had little sleep for two weeks, except under such influence.

Dr. Rixey in Charge.

Dr. Rixey and Magruder held their regular consultation this morning. They had nothing new to announce, as the treatment of typhoid usually consists of the best nursing possible. No medicines are being administered.

Dr. Rixey is now in full charge of the patient. Dr. Osler has returned to Baltimore, and will not come again unless summoned. Dr. Magruder will not call again unless he should be sent for. Dr. Rixey visited the Senator at noon today, and will return at 4 p. m., and for the last time at 8 p. m.

The disease must run its course and about all that can be done is to watch its progress carefully. The Senator had some appetite this morning and was given liberal portions of a milk diet.

"Situation Unchanged."

Summarizing the developments of the patient, Dr. Rixey says that there is nothing of either an especially favorable or unfavorable character to mention. The situation is practically unchanged.

According to statements made by Mrs. Hanna to a friend of the family, the Senator seems to be worried about political affairs, especially regarding several bills he wants passed.

For Coughs and Colds, children take Pina's Cure without objection. At all druggists, 25c. Adv.

RUSSIAN REPLY REACHES TOKYO

Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg Prepares for Departure.

London Believes War Inevitable—British Government Gives Japan Encouragement—Code Messages Prohibited.

FAR EAST SITUATION AS IT LOOKS TODAY.

Russia makes latest move on the Far Eastern checkerboard. Reply from the Czar's government to Japanese demands now in the hands of the cabinet at Tokyo.

Japanese minister prepares to make his departure from St. Petersburg.

Secret language in private messages is prohibited by Japan.

London merchant hears that a battle has been fought with loss of battleships to both sides.

St. Petersburg officialdom still holds belief that the smaller country is only bluffing.

Two Japanese cruisers sail from Singapore.

Manchurian matters in the hands of Admiral Alexieff, Russian Vice-roy.

State Department believes that war is not far off.

Opinion prevails in diplomatic circle that relations will soon be broken off.

TOKYO, Feb. 6.—The Russian reply to the Japanese demands was received by the Japanese government today.

M. Kurin, Japanese Minister at the Russian capital, is making preparations to depart.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—With the almost certain belief that war between Russia and Japan is inevitable, the British government, it is learned, is now giving active encouragement. British officialdom is almost unanimous in believing that it would never do to permit any serious defeat to be suffered by Britain's ally, and while the government has not committed itself thus far, the fact that this belief exists is the strong factor in the diplomatic situation.

Significant Announcement.

The general postoffice today notified the public that no code messages would be accepted for Japan.

Secret Code Prohibited.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Commercial Cable Company today makes the following announcement:

"We are advised by the Japanese administration that secret language is prohibited in private messages to Japan."

Think Japan Bluffing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The majority of the members of officialdom here continue to delude themselves with the belief that Japan is only bluffing in her attitude toward Russia. The Russian reply to her demands, and that at the last moment she will resign all her pretensions and peace will be the outcome.

The Czar's immediate advisers, however, hear that war is bound to come. They are leaving everything in the hands of Admiral Alexieff, Russian Vice-roy of the Far East. The newspapers have been instructed to take on a calm tone regarding the situation, so as not to alarm the public.

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 6.—All the Japanese residents of the city are leaving in panic. They are selling their goods at five cents on the dollar so anxious are they to get away.

Bent on Hostilities.

The conviction is growing at the State Department that war between Russia and Japan is not far off, if it has not already begun. All of its reports bear this interpretation and this morning's dispatch from Minister Grigorovich adds to the feeling. Only in governmental circles at Tokyo has there been a disinclination to hostilities, the Japanese people generally being insistent upon war, even from the first.

"War Not Improbable."

In diplomatic circles here there is a feeling that it is not improbable that diplomatic relations will be broken off at any moment.

This statement concerning the strained relations between Japan and Russia came to the State Department this morning in a dispatch from Aokio, dated February 5, and is the most warlike information received from official sources up to the present time.

Clemency Brings Joy To District Prisoners

President Roosevelt Grants a Pardon and Commutes Many Sentences—Two Washington Cases.

The President has granted a pardon, to Alfred Johnson, convicted in the District of Columbia of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to imprisonment for six years in the West Virginia penitentiary.

Johnson was pardoned because of the discovery of new evidence after his conviction which led the district attorney, the trial judge, and jurors to believe he had been wrongly found guilty.

Norman Hoyle's Case.

The President has commuted to imprisonment for three and one-half years with allowance for good conduct the sentence of Norman Hoyle, who was convicted in the District of Columbia of house-breaking and sentenced July 1, 1901, to imprisonment for three and one-half years in each of two cases, being a total imprisonment of seven years. The commutation, which reduces the prisoner's term by one-half, was granted on the recommendation of the district attorney and trial judge because subsequent developments showed that the prisoner, who was a young man, was the tool of an older, confirmed burglar. He assisted the officers in recovering the property which was stolen.

The sentence of William H. Wilson has been commuted to expire February 15. He was convicted in Arkansas of retailing liquor, and sentenced for a year and a day to the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth.

J. P. Dorey, given five years for horse stealing in the Indian Territory, has had his sentence commuted to three years.

Collier's Good Fortune.

Carroll Collier's sentences, aggregating thirty months, imposed on conviction in Arkansas for eleven indictments for larceny and violation of liquor laws, have

been commuted to expire June 9, 1907. He was sentenced in 1899.

The sentence of William J. Meadows, now confined in the Detroit house of correction, has been commuted to expire immediately. Meadows was convicted in the western district of Arkansas of murder, and on January 21, 1888, was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was commuted by President Cleveland to imprisonment for life in the Detroit house of correction. He has now served more than nineteen years' actual imprisonment. He was a boy of sixteen at the time of the commission of the crime. During his incarceration he had received a good education, and has become thoroughly reformed.

J. H. WALLIS' ESTATE GOES TO HIS WIDOW

John H. Wallis, by his will dated February 4, 1888, leaves his estate to his wife, Helen A. Wallis, for life. The estate includes premises 311 Fifth Street northwest, which he directs shall be sold after his wife's death, and the proceeds divided among his five daughters. The widow is named as executrix.

CAPTAIN FAUNTLEROY A SUICIDE IN FREDERICK

Capt. R. Powell Fauntleroy, retired, U. S. M. C., killed himself yesterday at Frederick, Md., by shutting himself in his room at the City Hotel and turning on the gas.

Captain Fauntleroy has been in ill health for some time, and despondency is supposed to have led him to end his life. He was retired several years ago for disability resulting from service in the Philippines.

Captain Fauntleroy was forty-six years old and was born at Leesburg, Va. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.